CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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25X1

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

A. Introduction

1. As the title implies, this plant is subordinate to VVB RFT, Leipzig. It is situated in the buildings of the former Steatit-Magnesia AG's Dralowid-Werk, at RFT Dralowid-Werk, Teltow, Teltow near Berlin, Potsdamerstrasse 117/119; telephone Teltow 240.

2. There is also a small branch plant: RFT Fernkabel u. Aemterbau, Dralowidwerk Teltow, Werk II, Berlin-Johannisthal, Winckelmannstrasse 3/5; telephone Berlin 63 01 69.

3. The following small private works is also administered by VVB RFT and closely linked to Dralowid-Werk Teltow: Baco Elektro GmbH, Berlin-Pankow, Berlinerstrasse 29; telephone Berlin 481411 and 481412.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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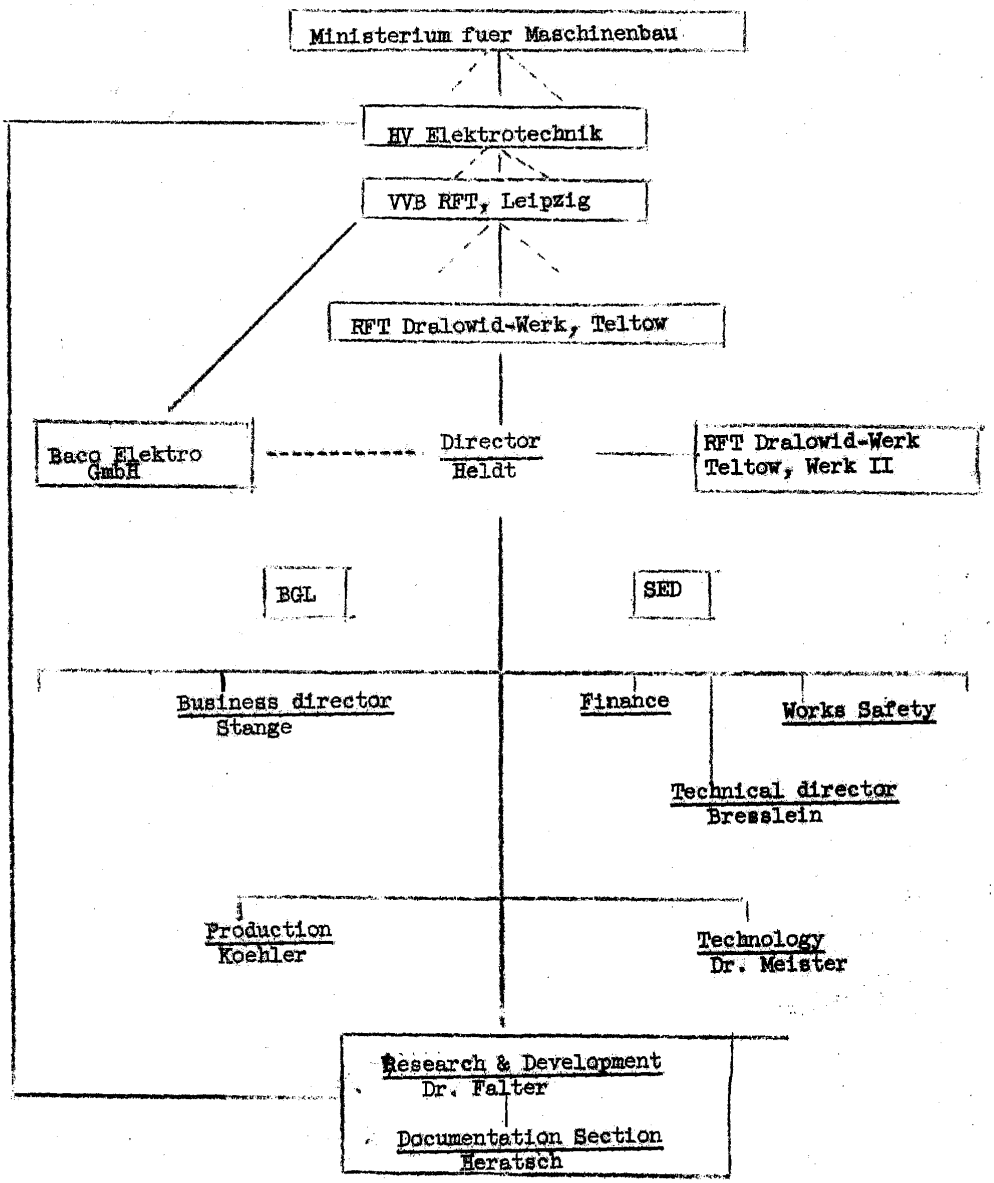
B. Organization

4.



C. Research and Development Section

5. Since 1 October 1952, this section, headed by Dr. Matthias Falter, has to a large extent been directly administered by Hauptverwaltung Elektrotechnik (Main Electrical Engineering Administration) of the Ministerium fuer Maschinenbau (Ministry for Machine Construction). For questions of pay, materials, etc., the section is of course still dependent upon the factory in which it is situated. It works closely with the rest of the Dralowid-Werk.

6. Dr. Falter, who was working in the USSR until early 1951, has a considerable staff of scientists and technicians. He is responsible for all VVB RFT research and development work in the field of constructional elements for electric technological work.[1]

7. The main tasks of the Research and Development Section in late 1952 and early 1953 were the development of various forms of:

a. Resistances

b. Potentiometers

c. Infrared radiators

d. Semiconductors

8. Resistances

a. The section is working on the development of resistances of high ohm value, on a colloid principle. Porcelain bodies are supplied to the plant by the VEB Porzellanfabrik Kloster Veilsdorf, Thuringia; VEB Stemagwerk, Berlin-Pankow; and Firma Neuhaus. The research section at Dralowid is experimenting with the spraying of a colloidal preparation onto these porcelain bodies. After drying, a protective coat of artificial lacquer is applied. This has to be temperature resistant and to have the same electrical resistive properties as that of the colloid preparation.

b. The section is also working on pantohm resistances, for the infrared radiators. The problem is the production of resistances with pantohm glaze (mit Pantohm-Glasur). The glaze available to the Dralowid-Werk is of poor quality and causing great difficulties.[1]

9. Potentiometers

0.5 - 100 W potentiometers with maximum resistance of 500 kilohm, are being produced in series by the works. The Research and Development Section is attempting to produce a potentiometer of much higher resistance; they are hoping to reach 1 megohm.

10. Infrared Radiators

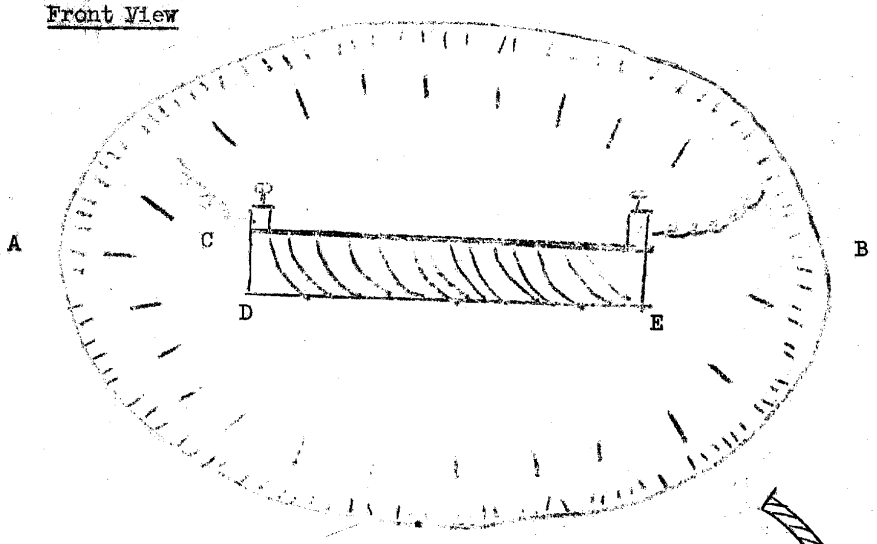
a. The research and development section is working on radiators of 500, 1,000, and 1,500 watts, resistance 30 - 100 ohms, 220 volts. An attempt is being made to increase the resistance. Work is proceeding very slowly, because of material shortages, particularly good alloy wire. Thus, Kanthal wire, constantan wire and chromimum and nickel wires of 0.01 - 0.03 mm and chromium and nickel wires of 0.01 - 0.03 mm wire diameter are all in very short supply.

b. The radiators, of which there is as yet no series production, are intended for use in the textile industry, for rapid drying and improvement of fabrics. They could also be used for space heating (with suitable reflectors) or for rapid drying of varnishes, e.g. on vehicles.

25X1

c. [redacted] military applications of a further developed radiator are not impossible: e.g., in infrared photography. Nothing has been said about any such work in Dralowid-Werk and, in any case, it is clear to the staff that any military application, in the present state of development work, is quite out of the question.

Front View

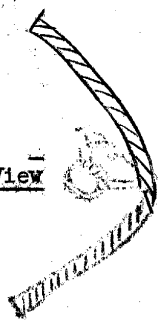


A-B 400 mm.

C-D 40 mm.

D-E 250 mm.

Side View



11. Semiconductors

No details are known.[2]

12. Other Work of Research and Development Section

Dr. Falter's department is also working on the development of a form of rectifier for HF current, using elementary silicon. Germanium is not being used.

13. The Documentation Section

a. This section, within the Research and Development Section, is particularly secret. It is staffed partly by the same staff as for the whole Research and Development Section. Its task is the preparation of complete sets of production instructions and documents for electrical products in the field of HF engineering.[3] The documents concern:

1) works' plans;
2) space and production organization
3) personnel needs and establishments
4) patents, materials, and technical production details.

The details must be so complete that, where applicable, a whole works can be set up on the basis of the documents, which go to the USSR, Poland, Hungary, and China.

b. The section is expecting to close by the middle of 1953.

D. Technology and Production

14. It is the task of the Technology Section to take over newly developmed items from the Research and Development Section and bring them to the point where they are ready for series production. The section is now working on 5 megohm resistances.

15. The Production Section controls the series production of resistances of all sorts, potentiometers, and iron for high frequency use (Hochfrequenz-Eisen). Werk II produces potentiometers of 0.5 - 250 W and resistances (Postwiderstaend of 0.5 - 2 W (sic). The main works is engaged in the series production of:

Layer Resistances (Schichtwiderstaende) up to 2 megohms (normal)and 5 megohms (maximum)

Potentiometers of 0.5 - 100 W and up to 500 kilohm.

16. The 1952 production plan provided for 66,000,000 resistances of all sorts. This planned production figure was reduced in the course of the year to 45,000,000 and later to 30,000,000 items. This final figure was reached. The first 1953 plan provides for the production of only 32,000,000 items. Contracts have been signed for only 5,600,000 of this total; contracts for a further 8,000,000 are in sight. 25X1
It is thought [redacted] that the smaller production called for this year may be linked with the state of production in the USSR and Satellites. It is also thought that a change of production may be intended this year. The closing of the Documentation Section is also seen as relevant here. Nevertheless, it is still true that RFT Dralowid-Werk is the only works in East Germany worthy of note that is producing resistances and potentiometers in such variety and quantity.

17. The chief customer of the works for 1952 and 1953 was and will be the VEB Sachsenwerk, Radeberg, which needs 1,300,000 resistances this year, particularly for its television receivers. Other 1952 customers were:

VEB Funkwerk, Koepenick
RFT Funkwerk, Leipzig
RFT Fernmeldewerk, Bautzen
RFT Fernmeldewerk, Zittau
VEB Funkwerk, Erfurt
DIA Elektrotechnik for export to: USSR, China, Poland
Reparations Bureau (i.e. for USSR)
DHZ - small orders from various East German firms.

E. Miscellaneous

18. The High Frequency Iron Press

The works is experimenting, in its press for iron for high frequency use, with carbonyl iron provided by the Elektrochemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld. The iron carbonyl is needed for cylinder, ring, and other cores. The works has found that the Bitterfeld product gives very good results, with the important exception of its capacity (sic) which is still very small. The Dralowid-Werk is thus still quite dependent on deliveries from West Germany or on import.[4]

19. The 1953 production is to be changed entirely to German [redacted] DIN standards (Deutsche Industrie - Normen).[5] 25X1

Principal Staff Members of RFT Dralowid-Werk, Teltow (December 1952)

Bennewitz, Johannes. Research and Development Section (R & D) and a leading member of its Documentation Section. [redacted] 25X1
Potentiometer development specialist.

Bergmann (fnu). R & D.

Bettke (fnu). Ing. Deputy to Bennewitz. Potentiometer specialist.

Bresslein, Kurt. Technical director. [redacted] 25X1

Falkenhagen (fnu), Ing. Head of Konstruktionsbuero, R & D. [redacted] 25X1

Falter, Matthias, Dr. Physicist. Head of R & D. [redacted] 25X1

Goldschmidt (fnu), Ing. Head of semi-conductor development work. [redacted] 25X1

Goetze, Walter. Production head for high frequency iron pressing work. [redacted] 25X1

Grunewald. (fnu). R & D. Physicist.

Heiberer (fnu), Dr. (slight uncertainty about his name). A leading scientist in R & D. [redacted] 25X1

Heldt, Karl. General director since January - February 1950. [redacted] 25X1

Heratsch, Gerhard, Ing. Deputy head of R & D and in charge of Documentation Section [redacted] 25X1

Kleinau (fnu), Ing. R & D. [redacted]

Koehler, Joachim. Head of production. Electrical engineer. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

Lange (fnu). Worker in chemical laboratory. 25X1

Leonhardt (fnu). Production head for series production of resistances. [redacted]

Meister (fnu), Dr. chem. Head of the Department of Technology. [redacted] 25X1

Meyer, Arno. Production head for special resistances. [redacted] 25X1

Pinnow (fnu), Dipl. Ing., possibly Dr. R & D.

Sauer (fnu). Worker in chemical laboratory (possibly head).

Schreiber (fnu), Dipl. Ing., possibly Dr. R & D.

Stange, Willi, Dr. jur. Business director. [redacted] 25X1

Wedeheit (fnu), Ing. Head of infrared radiation development work. [redacted] 25X1

Willmann (fnu). R & D. [redacted] 25X1

Ziggel (fnu). R & D.

Zimmer, Max. Production head for machine tools. [redacted] 25X1

25X1

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[redacted] Comments: 25X1

1. Zentralamt fuer Forschung und Technik (ZFT) [redacted] 25X1 Dr. Falter had to complete these two task by the end of 1951:

   a. Development of layer resistances (Schichtwiderstaende) for a high frequency range of up to 100 Mcs and of resistances to 10^{12} ohms

   b. Development of high loadable wire - and layer resistances, up to 1,000 W load (sic), with coverings of ceramic material, silicon varnishes, and fireproof glazes; for telecommunications use.

[redacted] 25X1

2. [redacted] in 1952 Prof K-H. Hauffe of Greifswald University was working in conjunction with Dralowid-Werk on a control semiconductor.

3. It appears, without having been specifically stated, that the Documentation Section works for other institutions as well as Dralowid-Werk. In this connection, its direct subordination to HV Elektrotechnik in the Ministry is no doubt significant.

4. We believe the first sentence to be an error for "... with carbonyl iron substitute provided by the Elektrochemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld". It is not clear where the imports mentioned have been coming from.

5. It is not clear what standards have been used previously, unless it could be GOST's.

6. Dr. Meister. Possible trace is Dr. chem. Richard Meister.

25X1

Location of RFT Dralowid-Werk Treptow